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THOS. D. JONES WITHDRAWS

AFTER BITTER FIGHT, ASKS WILSON TO WITHDRAW NOMINATION

WILSON IS BITTER

Scores Parties Who So Unjustly Fought the Nomination and Defends Jones

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, July 23.—President Wilson late today ended the bitter fight of his administration by withdrawing the nomination of Thomas D. Jones, of Chicago, to be a member of the federal reserve board. Mr. Jones had written urging this action.
The message of withdrawal reached the senate just as Senator Reed of Missouri, one of the democrats opposing confirmation of the appointment, was concluding a vigorous denunciation of the International Harvester company, of which Mr. Jones is a director, and those responsible for its existence and operations. It created a mild sensation and cut short a debate that promised to run indefinitely.
With the brief message, the president sent copies of Mr. Jones' letter and his reply. Opposition to the nominee had been based on his connection with the Harvester company, which is under indictment as a trust. The senate banking committee had submitted a majority report adverse to confirmation, signed by all the republican and two democratic members. Mr. Jones wrote that this report was "based on a distortion of facts and perversion of the truth."
In his reply, President Wilson accepted Mr. Jones' suggestion with reluctance and scored those who, he said, had treated his nominee with "gross and manifest injustice." He disclaimed any embarrassment in standing by a man he believed in, but declared he was unwilling to allow Mr. Jones to be "knocked out" in the contest that had sprung up.
Correspondence between the president and Mr. Jones made public at the white house today follows in part:
"Chicago, July 20, 1914.
"My Dear Mr. President:
"I have reached a definite conclusion that it is my duty to ask you to withdraw my nomination as a member of the federal reserve board. You are aware that I was in no sense whatever an applicant for the office. It was with the gravest reluctance that I agreed to accept the honorable but heavy burdens of that office in case my nomination were sent to the senate and confirmed by it. I did not then anticipate a protracted and bitter contest. At the invitation of the committee on banking and currency, I willingly appeared before it and endeavored to answer with entire frankness all the questions that were asked and my testimony was made public at my request.
"It is not for me to surmise motives or to complain of results. That my nomination and the controversy that has arisen over it in the committee on banking and currency is seriously embarrassing your administration and is causing injury to the party of which you are the leader is too clear to admit of any doubt. And in view of the character of the report made by the majority of the committee on banking and currency, much of it based on distortion of facts and perversion of truth—I feel convinced even if the nomination were confirmed by the senate my usefulness as a member of the federal reserve board will be seriously impaired.
"I am not willing longer to remain the cause of embarrassment to you and to your administration, and in view of the considerations above stated, I now ask that you withdraw my name from consideration.
"Faithfully yours,
"Thomas D. Jones."
At the white house it was said that the president's actions did not indicate that there had been any change in his determination to insist upon the confirmation of Paul M. Warburg, whose nomination to the reserve board also is being opposed.
The senate contest over the Jones case, which threatened partial obliteration of party lines and a free for all struggle was at its height when the president determined to abandon through. Feeling in the senate ran high.
Senator Reed took the floor and for several hours he held the senate with an attack on the Harvester Co. Mr. Jones' connection with the concern was the principal basis for the opposition to his confirmation.
Senator Reed began with a review of President Wilson's position against monopoly, as expressed in the President's writing, his expressions as to the personal guilt of officials of offending corporations, and Democratic platform declarations on the same subject. Through the history of the Harvester company, the senator swept with a whirlwind of invectives and sarcasm, reciting from arguments in the government suit against the concern and the records of Congressional investigation. "This" private

ship whose keel was laid down by Morgan and Perkins in 1902, said Senator Reed, is sailing in the same sea today; manned by the same crew, except for an occasional dummy director to fill a vacancy, and those who tread her decks are just deserving of punishment and those who launched her on her bucanering career."

BURIAL OF MRS. BLECKLEY

First Baptist Church Was Filled With a Sorrowing Congregation.

The funeral of Mrs. Bleckley was held at 6 o'clock Thursday afternoon at the First Baptist church and was attended by an immense gathering that overflowed the body of the church and the Sunday school room. Among those who attended, even though the evening was very oppressive, were the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Daughters of the Revolution and the members of other clubs of the city, as well as a large number of friends from the country and one corner of the church was set off for colored people. The services were conducted by Dr. J. F. Vines and a few words of benediction were expressed by a former pastor, Rev. O. L. Martin, who showed a great deal of emotion. He referred to the fact that Mrs. Bleckley's life had been one long record of bringing happiness into the world.
Never were there more or more beautiful floral tributes and remembrances for a funeral in this city, and Mr. Martin aptly said that this was an outpouring of love for the foremost woman in Anderson.
At times Mr. Martin was so full that it was with difficulty that he could speak. He described beautifully and feelingly the useful life of this good woman and said that if she had cared she could have been as much honored throughout the country as Frances E. Willard, but her domestic duties kept her attention as well as her efforts for the community.
Dr. Vines with feeling added a few words. He had ever felt the inspiration that Mrs. Bleckley's encouragement gave him, and her passing is a great personal loss to him as well as to the congregation, to the cause of right, and to the people.

WILSON MAY ATTEND

Is Invited to Annual Banquet of New York Business Men.

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, July 23.—President Wilson was invited today to meet many of the leading business men of the merchants association here this fall.
A committee told the president he could make the date. It was understood he probably would accept.

G. O. P. TO MEET SEPTEMBER 29TH

The Republican Party of South Carolina Is Making a Listless Move

(By Associated Press.)
Columbia, July 23.—The state republican convention has been called to meet in Columbia September 29, according to an announcement here today. The call for the convention was issued at a meeting of the state executive committee held here several days ago.
It was said tonight that a plan would be launched at the meeting of the state convention to prevent a reduction of representation in the National Republican convention.
Leaders of the party in South Carolina attended the meeting of the Executive committee which was held in Columbia Tuesday. G. W. Tolbert, state chairman, attended the meeting.

Triangle Baptist Church.

There will be no preaching service at Triangle Baptist church Sunday, July 26. Sunday school as usual at 4 p. m.

Miss Adelaide Bell and Miss Ethel Davis, who have been spending several days with Mrs. Olin E. Bell on Fant street, have returned to their home in Due West.

Five Thousand Dollars Offered As a Reward

Special to The Intelligencer.
Columbia, July 23.—A reward of \$5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the man who early today shot and wounded Dr. James H. McIntosh, well known physician, was offered by J. W. Norwood, a Greenville banker. Citizens of Columbia launched a campaign to raise \$1,000 for the arrest of the assailant, who is supposed to have escaped in an automobile. Mr. Norwood is a kinsman and life long friend of Dr. McIntosh.

The shooting of Dr. McIntosh was the immediate subject for attacks on lawlessness in South Carolina by candidates for the United States Senate speaking here. Governor Blease in his speech today expressed regret that Dr. McIntosh had been the victim of such an attack. Dr. McIntosh

was recently drawn into the senatorial situation because of his opinion in a well known parole case. It was said tonight that probably he would recover.

DEATH OF MRS. S. M. POWELL

Mrs. S. M. Powell died suddenly last night at 10 o'clock at their home, No. 105 O street, Brogan Mill. The cause of her death was heart trouble. The funeral arrangements had not been completed last night awaiting news from her father in Oconee county.

Mrs. Powell was Miss Alice Carter of Oconee county and has a great many relatives around Westminster and Ft. Madison. She was about 40 years old and is survived by her husband and 8 children. She was a member of Oakwood Baptist church.

Mr. Powell is a brother of Mr. Harry Powell of this city and Mr. J. M. Powell of Georgetown.

IN DEFENSE OF SOUTHERN R. R.

ATTORNEYS CROSS EXAMINE B. L. DULANEY ON CHARGES

AN EXAMINATION

Conducted By Attorney Thom In Defense of Road in Full Progress

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, July 23.—Charges that the Southern Railway had entered into a "frame up with coal trust operators" to keep the interstate commerce commission from granting to Virginia mines through and joint rates to tide-water by way of Knoxville were made today by B. L. Dulaney of Bristol, Tenn. He was testifying on cross examination before the senate committee investigating allegations that the Southern and other lines at the behest of a "coal combine" divert to middle Atlantic points coal shipments that should go to Charleston and other southern ports.
Mr. Dulaney declared the "frame up" occurred in the Andy's Ridge case. He testified that the Virginia coal operators agreed to make a joint fight to protect their rights, but that the "trust" operators after telephone conversations with Southern Railway officials changed their course and committed a fraud on the interstate commerce commission by not making certain arguments.
Southern Railway, produced a letter in which Dulaney's counsel first suggested the operators make a common fight. Mr. Dulaney said that it was later that it was discovered the "trust" operators had changed their course at the instigation of the Southern.
"Do you mean to say that the commission did not give you a square deal?" asked Mr. Thom.
"I am making no charges against the commission."
"Didn't Commissioner Prouty write you that the question of through rates could not well come up in the case, but that he was willing to hear you?" asked the attorney.
"This is not the way I interpreted his letter."
"Now isn't it true that the rates now in existence allow you to get to market on the same terms as your competitor?" asked Mr. Thom.
"Yes, but the Southern, immediately after the Andy's Ridge case, began to give their patronage of fuel coal to the trust operators and that enables them to run their mines continuously while we cannot do so."
"Does the Southern pay an exorbitant price for its coal?"
"I am not able to testify on that point."

"Were not operators in your district given an opportunity to bid on the Southern's fuel coal?"
"Not that I am aware of."

"I am not able to testify on that point."

"I am not able to testify on that point."

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NEW FEATURES OF CAMPAIGN

WERE BROUGHT INTO THE MEETING AT COLUMBIA THURSDAY

A LARGE CROWD

Mr. Jennings and Mr. Pollock Had Much Difficulty To Make Themselves Heard

Special to The Intelligencer.
Columbia, July 23.—There were several new features in the senatorial campaign meeting here today. Mr. Jennings and Mr. Pollock were unusually aggressive. Senator Smith received an ovation. Governor Blease had strong following in the audience.

The Allen Emmerson Case.

L. D. Jennings was the first to speak. He hoped order would be preserved as very few of the other meetings had been dominated by a rowdy element.

The speaker told the audience that he intended to take up the major portion of his time discussing the records of some of the candidates.

When he began to attack the record of Gov. Blease the hecklers began to get up a continuous howling. "All of you Blease men want to hear the governor speak, don't you?" asked Mr. Jennings. "Well, you had better let the other side speak, or you won't hear him."

"Your hollering will not stop me from the course I intend to pursue," he continued, "I am going to tell you that record which has eliminated practically all of the prisoners from the penitentiary. I am going to tell you of a man in Anderson who went into a man's home and stole that man. The jurors and 4,000 citizens petitioned for him to remain in the prison, while only 1,000 names were on the petition for pardon. I am going to tell you to hear" howled and roared the voices. "I don't care whether you want to hear or not," said Mr. Jennings. Many howls rent the air. "May the Lord have mercy on your poor, misguided souls," exclaimed Mr. Jennings, emphasizing his remarks by pointing his finger at the hecklers. The speaker with difficulty then told of the parole of J. Allen Emmerson, of Anderson.

Would Not Be Personal.

W. P. Pollock of Cheraw the second speaker told of the reasons why he entered the race for the senate and reiterated his intention of standing for law and order if elected. Mr. Pollock outlined the impetuous condition of his youth and spoke of his legislative records.

In the preface of his speech Mr. Pollock paid the following tribute to the newspapers and the newspaper man: "The greatest act of the fathers of the republic did was to provide for a free press with a demagogue who will come before the people and condemn the newspapers and newspaper reporters. They are as good a class as in South Carolina. You people whose prejudices are stirred, if you would read more and howl less you would be better citizens."

Mr. Pollock before launching into the main body of his speech, told of attending South Carolina college here. He gave fullsome praise to Dr. Edwin S. Joyens, professor emeritus of the university, who was on the stage.

"How about Blease being expelled from the South Carolina college," asked a voice.
"That is personal, and I do not intend to be personal with any one. I will not allow any man to be personal with me," exclaimed Mr. Pollock.

Mr. Pollock then stated that he was tired of hearing "nigger," "buck nigger," "buck nigger," by the governor. He challenged Governor Blease to show where the chief executive had ever introduced a bill in the legislature providing for separate coaches.

He then detailed amid the howls of the hecklers, how the governor had shown throughout the state the picture of negro children and a white teacher in a Benedict college catalogue. "Why did the governor not tell you that he was a trustee of a negro college at Orangeburg?" asked the speaker.

Mr. Pollock then told of the appointment of Edwin Hirsch of Kingstree son of the co-partner of the paper on which James L. Sims worked, on the staff of the governor. He brought up the appointment of James Stottle as another conel on the governor's staff.

When he told of J. Preston Gibson of Bennettsville being a member of Blease's staff, the man who was on the union republican ticket of Marlboro county in 1880 along with negroes, it brought forth howls and cheers.

Ovation for E. D. Smith.

Senator Smith, the third speaker, was greeted with an ovation which lasted for a full minute of continuous applause.

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REVELATIONS ARE LAID BARE

FIRST WIFE OF M. CAILLAUX GIVES TESTIMONY AT TRIAL OF SECOND

STARTLING EVIDENCE IS GIVEN IN REGARD TO CRUEL TREATMENT OF FORMER WIFE

(By Associated Press.)
Paris, July 23.—Mme. Berthe Gueydan, Joseph Caillaux's first wife, a slender woman with black eyes and wasted cheeks today faced her former husband, the ex-premier of France and put upon the rack the woman who had won him from her—Mme. Henriette Caillaux, now on trial charged with the murder of Gaston Calmette.

Mme. Gueydan was expected to tell of her part in the publication in the Figaro of the now celebrated "Thy Joe" letter, but she declared she knew nothing about it and affirmed that she had told Calmette nothing.

The emotional climax of the trial was reached when other private letters were handed over over by Mme. Gueydan to Fernand Labori, counsel for Mme. Caillaux.

"Here is the packet of letters I took at Marners," said Mme. Gueydan, giving them to an attendant who passed them to M. Labori. "I will consider with Maitre Chenu what shall be done," said M. Labori, "but whatever we decide the jury must rest assured that they will be apprised of their contents as is their right and duty to expect."

"Among them," added Mme. Gueydan, "are two letters referred to as private letters."

Mme. Gueydan left the box. Her remarkable personality had completely dominated the whole procedure. For three hours she spoke and her voice carried to the remotest corner of the room.

In that time she laid bare many of the secrets of her life with M. Caillaux. She told of his liaison and of his throwing himself at her knees to ask her pardon. She described her methods of defense against what she termed the "Machiavellian Maneuvers of an unfaithful husband." She testified that he even threatened her life.

Then she left him, hoping he would follow her, but he did not, and she added with a flash of her eyes and a tightening of her lips:
"You know why."

She gained the sympathy of those in the court room with telling phrases. There were murmurs of applause despite the admonitory rapping of the judge and threats to clear the court.

M. Caillaux returning to the bar, said:
"M. Labori was right in thinking Mme. Gueydan for the letters. The calumny does not come from us, but persons who used methods against us never used against others. But that is a diversion. I return to that poor gesture at the dock where Mme. Caillaux sat, shaking with emotion. "With all my strength I will defend her. I ought to be beside her; nothing shall separate us."

As her husband was speaking the prisoner's convulsive sobbing could be heard. M. Caillaux went on with wild gesture to depict the years which had preceded his marriage to her. "I made but one mistake," he said, turning to Mme. Gueydan, "that was marrying you."

"Monsieur Caillaux, you are disgracing yourself," responded Mme. Gueydan calmly.
"No, I am not disgracing myself. Our characters were so opposed that

a common life was impossible. My dignity forbade me to live any longer with you."
This sharp passage provoked an uproar.

"Let me finish," shouted M. Caillaux. "You did not want a divorce. Nevertheless, whatever wrongs were on my side were handsomely compensated for. I gave you 18,000 francs alimony. You had not a centime when I married you; I gave you 200,000 francs."

A chorus of groans greeted these remarks. Caillaux whirled around and began addressing the court room. He was called to order by the judge but continued to recite the circumstances of his divorce.

Both he and Mme. Caillaux believed, he said, that the "Thy Joe" letter formed one of a trilogy and that its publication would be followed by the publication of the other two.

"Gentlemen"—He turned to the jury—"I am a profoundly unhappy man. I had been a profoundly happy man since my second marriage." Mme. Caillaux's sobs at this stage redoubled and became painful to hear.

"Are you going," asked M. Caillaux of Mme. Gueydan, "to force us to trumpet forth in this place all those things that we avoided at the time of the divorce?"

Mme. Gueydan did not reply. M. Caillaux left the stand. "Whatever you may have done, I forgive you, and salute you, said he, bowing low as he passed her.

The court hummed with expectation when ex-premier Jean Louis Barthe took the stand. After he had recorded his high position of the integrity and patriotism of Gaston Calmette he denied ever having told M. Caillaux that Mme. Gueydan showed him two letters.

He told of steps taken at the request of the Premier Doumergue, to stop M. Calmette from publishing a number of documents, notably the Fabre report. Calmette at first refused to listen to him, but M. Briand, the former minister of justice, then joined him in his insistence. "If I do not publish the Fabre report," said M. Calmette to me," Barthe continued. "I have nothing more; my campaign is over."

M. Caillaux then confronted him and the two ex-premiers stood at the bar. Barthe reaffirmed that he had never said Mme. Gueydan had showed him the letters. Caillaux was equally positive that that he had.

Finally, M. Labori ended the incident by saying:
"There can be no question of the good faith of both you gentlemen, but your minds could not have been working the same way that day."

MARSHALL NELMS ASKS FEDERAL AID

Says Mails Were Fraudulently Used To Entice Women Away From Home

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, July 23.—Marshall Nelms today filed with the Department of Justice and the Postoffice Department appeals for their aid in finding his sisters, Miss Eloise Nelms and Mrs. Beatrice Dennis, who recently disappeared from Atlanta. Nelms charged that the two women have been victims of foul play and that the mails have been used fraudulently to entice them away from home.

INVASION OF NEW YORK

Army Worm Committing Depredations on Harlem Lawns.

(By Associated Press.)
New York, July 23.—The army worm has descended upon New York city, doing damage to lawns in Harlem. Within the last two days the worm extended its operations to the parts of Brooklyn and destroyed the lawns on many large estates.

Thousands of the pests made their appearance yesterday in Bayonne and other New Jersey towns and did much damage. Last night many persons were out fighting the worms by fire.

Columbia Crowd Noisy; Ovation For E. D. Smith

(Special to The Intelligencer.)
Columbia, July 23.—A noisy crowd of more than 2,500 voters from Richland and adjoining counties heard the senatorial candidates in Columbia today. There was tense sensation as the crowd assembled because of the shooting last night of Dr. James H. McIntosh, but there was no trouble because of the incident. The affair was referred to by three of the speakers today.

L. D. Jennings, the first speaker, said that the people of South Carolina had determined that conditions should be such that a man may walk in the streets in the day and the night without being shot in the back. Mr. Pollock said the "gunmen may shoot down good men, but there will be two good men to rise up and take the place of every man shot down." "The 'Dago Franks,'" "Gyps, and the Blood" and the "Little Lewises" and the "Whitely Lewises" could not destroy the liberties of men."

Mr. Pollock said that the incident of last night was caused by the wave

of lawlessness that is sweeping South Carolina. The governor said that he deplored the incident and that he had much respect for Dr. McIntosh. He declared that the crime was not that of a Blease man, but a political enemy of the governor.

Senator Smith was given the biggest ovation that he has received upon being introduced at a campaign meeting. The crowd cheered him for several minutes. The governor was presented with flowers by several young girls.

During his speech the governor ordered Chief Constable Kibler of Richland county to close the Columbia, the Metropolitan and the Ridgewood Clubs and to keep them closed until he has orders from the chief executive to open them.

When the governor was introduced there were hisses heard in all sections of the theatre. He was subjected to much heckling.

A. M. Teague of Columbia, called the governor a "liar." He was removed by the police upon request.

INTEREST HIGH IN COLUMBIA

OVER THE SHOOTING OF DR. JAS. H. MCINTOSH THURSDAY

IS OUT OF DANGER

Had a Close Call But Will Probably Be Out Within The Next Week

(Special to The Intelligencer.)
Columbia, July 23.—Interest ran indeed high here today in Columbia as a result of the shooting of Dr. James McIntosh, one of the best known physicians of the city, early this morning. The crime was done by an unknown man, as the physician was on his way from Knowlton's infirmary to his home.

The shooting took place in front of the First Presbyterian church in the heart of the residential section. Dr. McIntosh suffered a superficial wound in the abdomen and his condition is not considered serious. He rested well this morning. The unknown assailant shot Dr. McIntosh after they had grappled. In a statement, Dr. McIntosh said that as his assailant fled he yelled back, "You won't bother Colle tomorrow," or words to that effect. The assailant ran east one block through the cemetery and south 2-1-2 blocks and his trail was pursued that far by the bloodhounds, but was lost in the middle of the street, indicating that there was an automobile awaiting the would-be assassin.

The following additional particulars of the shooting were contained in the State, the Columbia morning paper Thursday:
Dr. James T. McIntosh, well known Columbia physician, was shot and painfully wounded by an unknown man, who attacked him shortly before 2 o'clock this morning as the physician was returning home along Marion street after a visit to the Knowlton hospital. According to statements by Dr. McIntosh the assailant after a struggle, fled over the wall of the Presbyterian churchyard, shouting as he scaled the wall: "Now you won't bother Colle tomorrow," or "Now, Colle won't be bothered by you tomorrow."

Dr. McIntosh recently has been brought forward into the senatorial campaign, Gov. Blease having said that he expected to invite the doctor to be on the stage at today's meeting when he would answer the question asked at Greenville, as to his statement regarding the condition of R. A. Richey who was paroled by the governor.

There is no clew to the identity of Dr. McIntosh's assailant. The wounded man describes him as being small, about 120 pounds in weight, dressed in dark clothing and wearing a cloth cap.

Bloodhounds, summoned from the penitentiary arrived some time after the shooting. Bystanders had been kept away from the part of the wall which the assailant had scaled in his escape. The trail, therefore, was relatively easy. The dogs followed the trail through the graveyard to Bull street and thence to the corner of Bull and Pendleton streets. There the trail was lost about half way across Pendleton street.

Statement of Father.

Dr. James McIntosh, father of Dr. James H. McIntosh, this morning made the following statement as repeated by his son when he reached Knowlton's hospital after being shot:
"Dr. McIntosh left Knowlton's hospital about 15 minutes to 2 o'clock this morning. As he was passing along Marion street by the First Presbyterian church a man stepped out from behind a large tree and called, 'hands up,' presenting a pistol and grabbed the pistol and grappled with the man. In the scuffle the pistol was placed against Dr. McIntosh's stomach and fired one time. Dr. McIntosh staggered and fell on the ground. Immediately the assailant left, crossed the sidewalk and jumped the fence saying, 'Colle won't be bothered with you tomorrow.' Dr. McIntosh got his own pistol out and fired twice as his assailant got over the fence. An instant later he fired the remaining three chambers to attract attention. The attacking party disappeared through the Presbyterian graveyard."

"Dr. McIntosh has never been in the habit of carrying a pistol but being suspicious for the last three nights that he was shadowed he had taken his pistol along with him."

"The bullet struck in the right side just over the liver. The seriousness can not be determined until a thorough examination has been made which is now in process."

At 4:30 this morning it was announced that Dr. McIntosh had come out from the other which had been administered for the examination. The wound was found to be only superficial and the doctor's condition was pronounced to be "splendid."

Among the first persons to reach the wounded man were Dr. R. A. Lancaster, B. F. Auman, J. R. Shepherd and a number of others who hurried

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